

# The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK. NIGHT EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## DID NOT STRIKE

Sovereign's Order Calling Out Knights of Labor,

Appears to Have Been a Flat Failure.

## NOT A SINGLE STRIKE

Is Reported in Any Part of the Country.

The Expected Trades Union Strike at Chicago

## IS ALSO A FAILURE.

Scarcely Fifteen Hundred Men Walked Out.

The Railroad Men Are Also Returning to Work.

## STRIKE IS ENDED

On Erie, Big Four, Lake Shore and Other Roads.

Grosscup Compels Milchrist to Return Debs' Letters.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The general strike which was to have been inaugurated last night to force arbitration of the Pullman failed to materialize today.

Throughout the city this morning there was little evidence of the business paralysis which has been so confidently predicted by the labor leaders. Every street car line in the city was running, the elevated roads carried the usual number of trains and the early morning crowds of workmen on the way to their shops and benches seemed undisturbed.

Of all the trades which had threatened a strike, the seamen, the cigarmakers and the carpenters were the only unions which signified their intention of stopping work today. Reports from these trades were anxiously awaited, but their action one way or another, was regarded as only a drop in the bucket.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the threatened general paralysis of labor of all sorts in Chicago, and the general walk-out of the K. of L. and their sympathizers in all parts of the country which were to have taken place this morning, have proven failures.

In this city in the threatened strikes in the building trades and in the lines of interurban travel, there are no signs of obedience to the order issued by the representatives of allied labor; not only that but the railroad lines centering here show decided improvement in traffic.

Passenger trains through local and suburban are moving everywhere and the freight business is assuming a normal condition. For the first time within a week train loads of live stock were received at the stock yards and other train loads of beef and hog products to the east were sent out in very considerable volume.

Advices to the Associated Press from the great centers of population of the United States, and from many of the less important cities, fail to show that the order or request of Grand Master Workman Sovereign has met with the slightest recognition by the members of that order.

From the Pacific coast comes the intelligence that this morning federal troops entered Sacramento unopposed.

At this hour the situation at Oakland continues to be one of open revolt, but it is expected that order will be restored there without bloodshed.

A dispatch from Cleveland stated that a message signed by Sovereign, saying: "Do not strike, see press reports," was received there.

The story that Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor had wired his men at that place not to strike, is emphatically denied by labor leaders.

Secretary Simpson of the local union K. of L. said that Mr. Sovereign had been privately informed of the Cleveland message. "That telegram was a forgery," said Secretary Simpson, "and Mr. Sovereign has already forwarded a denial to Cleveland. There has been no countermand of last night's order."

The K. of L. Strike a Failure. In spite of the statement that Sovereign did not call off the strike, it has up to this time at least, been a dead flat failure, as the following Associated Press bulletins show:

Toledo.—Up to 1 p. m. the K. of L. here paid no attention to Sovereign's order.

Omaha.—No strike had materialized here at 11 a. m.

Indianapolis.—There are no K. of L. men here. Sovereign's order had no visible effect.

Columbus, O.—There are no Knights of Labor in Columbus.

New York.—The request of Grand Master Workman Sovereign that all Knights of Labor quit work in sympathy with the Pullman strike has met with no response here. Knights assume that the address contains no mandate, and that therefore they may exercise their own discretion in the premises.

Cincinnati.—District Master Workman Hugh Kavanaugh of the Knights of Labor, when asked today what would be done here under the order of Grand Master Workman Sovereign, said the grand master had no authority to order a general strike. All he could do was to advise and request it. The request would then go to the local assemblies for consideration, and unless they agreed there would be no strike. Mr. Kavanaugh has

not yet received official notice from Sovereign, and until he does, no action whatever will be taken by the order in Cincinnati.

Milwaukee.—The strike order fell flat in Milwaukee. Not one quit work. St. Joseph, Mo.—No strike here. St. Louis.—No K. of L. strike here up to 11 a. m.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—No K. of L. quit work here.

There were many more dispatches similar to the above.

Working in the Stock Yards.

Switch engines were puffing around the stock yards today. Several meat trains were sent out and business was in a fair way to be resumed on the usual footing. The Lake Shore company had an engine at work, and a switch train on the Wabash was running under command of Master Mechanic Jamieson, Superintendent Merrill and Trainmaster Bee. The yards switching company had three engines at work clearing away the wreckage that has blocked the tracks. Police and militia guarded the trains, but no violence was offered.

Morris received forty-two cars of cattle over the Burlington and three over the Santa Fe. Two meat trains were started from the yards. Their departure was not hindered. Last night two hundred yard employees refused to load a meat train and the work was done by new men. This morning the strikers told Superintendent Ashley that they did not intend to quit work permanently and asked to be reinstated. Their request was refused.

Grand Trunk passenger trains carrying Pullman cars passed through the yard district without molestation this morning. The men on the west division street and cable car lines held a meeting this morning and decided not to strike. The president of the Teamsters union claimed this morning that 1,500 of his men had gone on strike, but careful inquiry failed to verify this statement. The wholesale stores reported their teaming going on as usual and it was impossible to find a striking teamster.

The president of the building trades council says his members numbered 20,000 members and they will all quit work before Saturday night. Up to noon today there was no evidence that any of them had struck.

The Seamen's union claims a membership of 10,000 and all have been ordered to strike. At noon none had struck to amount to anything.

The German Bakers' union No. 2 in 30 West side bake shops, containing 800 members, met this morning and decided to go out.

The journeymen shoemakers this morning postponed action on strike till tomorrow evening.

Only 2,500.

After an exhaustive investigation covering practically every detail of labor, the Chicago Evening Post finds that 1,700 cigarmakers have struck, and that 800 German bakers will go out tonight. All other lines of industry going on as usual.

Lindholm, master workman of the K. of L. claims that there are 10,000 K. of L. in this city.

City Electrician Barrett said this morning the prospects of having to close down the city electric light plant for want of fuel is apparently certain. The four city plants have been burning hard coal, slabs and other kinds of fuel for the last week. That supply is almost exhausted.

Trouble occurred this morning at the freight houses of the Burlington. A message was sent to the Maxwell police station by a representative of Marshall Field & Co., which stated that their teamsters were being intimidated. The police sent five officers to the freight houses and drove the crowd away.

The Brewers' association held an important meeting last night. Their employers with whom they are on particularly friendly terms told them the condition of affairs as they existed. Their men frankly declared they did not want to strike, but that if others went out they would be compelled to. As a result it was decided to close up the breweries but to keep the men on the payroll. Then each brewery stored in its vaults about the city enough of the fluid to keep its saloons going for some weeks.

Col. Schaffner reported to the mayor this morning that he was in receipt of advices from his reserves on the battle ship Illinois, that a mob was burning cars near Jackson Park. He asked that his troops numbering 300 be armed. At present they carry only side arms. The mayor referred him to Gen. Wheeler, who promised to arm the command.

At noon the mayor had investigated Col. Schaffner's report and stated that a mob had burned four freight cars belonging to the Burlington, near the World's fair grounds.

Sovereign Not Disappointed. Referring to the threatened strike of the K. of L. General Master Workman Sovereign said he was by no means disappointed; that it was too early yet to say what action the unions would take. He declared he did not expect there would be any change in the situation today. If the order issued by himself went in effect by Saturday night he would be satisfied.

Mayor Finney Leaves Detroit. Mayor Finney left Detroit last night to try to force the Pullman company to arbitrate. At noon the Pullman people report that they have not seen him and the situation is likely to remain unchanged.

Debs' Private Papers. Judge Grosscup sent for Debs and also for District Attorney Milchrist today. When both were before him he said: "I understand from statements published in the newspapers that among the books and papers of the defendants there were private letters, some of which were still unopened. They want to know the truth about the matter."

"It is true," said the district attorney, "that the books and papers in Debs' office were seized by government officers and some of them are private papers, but since they came into the possession of the government, the papers have been locked up in the vault in my office and have not been interfered with by anyone."

"Mr. Debs," said the court, "stands accused in this court of a grave crime, but he has all the rights of a private citizen. His private affairs are not to be inquired into, and if you have in your possession any private papers or letters or other

documents of that character it is your duty to return them and without making any copies of them. If there is any question as to the character of the papers whether they are private or not, the district attorney will bring them before the court."

Mr. Milchrist said the officers who made the seizure had taken papers which they should not have seized. This was due, he said, to the excitement of the moment, and not to any desire to disregard private rights. The papers, Mr. Milchrist said, had not been copied, and had not been seen by anyone since they were brought to the office. The sealed letters had not been opened. Debs said he was satisfied with the statement of the district attorney.

"I desire to thank the court," he said, "for the kindness and consideration and the protection given me."

The leader of the strike then accompanied Mr. Milchrist to the latter's office and the letters which were seized last night were given to him. All the books of the Railway Union and the records filling several large baskets were kept for the use of the grand jury.

One Charge Against Debs. The indictments against Debs and the others were made public today. It is not a lengthy one and contains but one charge that of interfering with the mails.

The first proceeding for contempt against the strikers in the U. S. circuit court under the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup and Woods, last begun by District Attorney Milchrist. The defendant is D. M. Delozier, who is charged with interfering with trains on the Santa Fe road in violation of the injunction. Affidavits were filed alleging that he had boarded several trains and endeavored to prevent employees from performing their duties.

Mr. Sovereign was in consultation this morning by long distance telephone with General Secretary John W. Hayes, who with T. B. McGuire and Charles A. French, members of the executive committee, are in Washington. After the conference Mr. Sovereign said: "Proceedings will be commenced today in Washington today under directions of the executive committee of the K. of L., who are in that city to impeach Attorney General Olney."

Mr. Sovereign did not think the proceedings would be brought through an appeal to congress, but in what manner he could not say. He added that if it were the president, congress would be the only way, but with a cabinet officer it is different. We have the best legal advice in Washington, and the petition against the attorney general has been drawn up and is ready for filing."

President Debs, when seen today, said he had issued no further orders and expected to issue none. "The matter is entirely out of my hands now," he said, "and I have nothing more to say. The leaders of the labor organizations have ordered strikes, not at my request, and they are handling the affair. That the general strike will be successful, I have no doubt. It makes no difference if the roads can run trains; they will have no freight to carry with the general tieup of business in effect."

Cause of the Delay. The halting attitude of the strike leaders is explained by themselves to be due to the fact that everything is to be settled tomorrow at the approach of the Briggs house. The meeting is being arranged by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The military forces guarding the government building were strengthened today. A Hutchins field gun, its muzzle pierced by eight small holes was trained to command the approach to the building from either Clark or Jackson streets.

General Managers, too. It is reported that when the federal grand jury concludes its investigation of the A. R. U. it will begin an inquiry into the policy and methods of the general managers' association. Among the leaders of the workmen the charge has been made openly and repeatedly that the obstruction of the United States mails and the interruption of interstate commerce was due quite as much to the general managers as to the A. R. U.

It has been alleged that the managers agreed that no trains should be run on any of the roads until all had gained their points in dispute with the strikers. This was done, it was charged to hold back such companies as had any inclination to treat with the employees and bring about a resumption of traffic on its line.

It is asserted by the men that they can prove that telegrams were sent out from the general managers' association ordering certain lines not to send out trains until a designated scheme had been accomplished. All this, the men insist, is a clear case of conspiracy on the part of the general managers as the acts of Debs and his associates. Judge Grosscup and Milchrist have said that justice will be meted out impartially to all violators of the federal statutes.

No more men will be brought to Chicago by the General Managers' association to take the place of strikers. General Manager Egan said today: "Early last week the General Managers' association engaged 2,500 competent men in all departments of railroading and has distributed them among the various roads. In addition to these the roads have themselves engaged many and brought them here direct from the east. Fully 8,000 men have taken the places of railroad strikers in Chicago."

IT MAKES HIS BLOOD BOIL. General Daniel Sickles' Mad Because More People Were K. of L. WASHINGTON, July 11.—"It makes my blood boil," remarked Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, "no hear of the indignities and insults heaped upon the soldiers sent to Chicago in the interest of law and order. While I endorse most unqualifiedly the action of the president, there is only cause for criticism in this deplorable business, and that is the dilatoriness which has prevailed since the strike began."

"Mobs cannot be put down by proclamation or injunctions and when the troops are sent to a scene of disorder they should have instructions to shoot upon the commission of the first overt act. Nothing will cause a stampede of rioters quicker than a dose of steel and hot lead, but when a mob gets the idea into their heads that troops are sent for show and not for action they are very apt to take advantage of the situation."

"What should have been done at the

very outset of this disturbance was the arrest of Debs and his incarceration under guard at Fort Sheridan. No communication should have been permitted with him and no bonds accepted for his good behavior. He should have been held as a hostage as a protection of innocent people and his misguided followers, as well as the preservation of law and order."

"Had the head of a snake been cut off the tail would not have caused much trouble. Gen. Miles served under me during the rebellion, and I know the stuff of which he is made. It is not in his nature to act in a dilatory manner when the opposite side is desirable, and had his hands not been tied in some mysterious manner he would have settled the strike problem as soon as its head was reared."

Prompt action by 500 regular troops last Tuesday would have been much good—in fact, would have been more beneficial than the mere presence of 5,000 troops in Chicago today. A show of force is not all that is necessary in such an emergency as this, but rioters must be taught a salutary and lasting lesson. These are my sentiments, and no temporizing should be tolerated."

THE FIRST UNLAWFUL ACT. Committed by the Strikers at Los Angeles—Impeding Traffic.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—The first unlawful act that has been committed by strikers in this city since the day the boycott was declared here was perpetrated last night when forty or fifty men walked to a point near the San Fernando depot and threw a box car across the tracks of the Southern Beach company, with the evident intention of impeding traffic this morning. Two other box cars were run off the track.

WANTED TO KILL WICKES. A Man With an Infernal Machine is Arrested.

CHICAGO, July 11.—An attempt was made on Monday afternoon by a man whose name the police will not divulge, to kill Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, with an infernal machine.

The man entered the building carrying a small bundle under his arm. He asked to see Mr. Wickes and was conducted to his office, where the special officers who guard the building quietly took his bundle away. It was found to be a glass bottle with a fuse attached and filled with cartridges, iron scraps and a substance unknown to the officers. The bottle was confiscated and the man taken out of the building. Today an analysis of the substance in the bottle was made, and it was found to be a dangerous explosive, which would explode with great violence upon the application of a gentle heat.

MAY STRIKE IN NEW YORK. The Knights of Labor are Powerful in that City.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Evening World says: There is little doubt but that the 8,000 K. of L. in this city under the jurisdiction of District Assembly No. 28 will go out as soon as action is taken on the part of the strikers. There are upwards of 40,000 K. of L. in addition to those who may also be induced to go out.

BROOKLYN, July 11.—Delegates of district assembly No. 75 K. of L. are in secret session today. The membership is 11,000 railroad employees. Secretary Donovan said the assembly had no received official notice that a strike had been ordered. What would be done when such notice received, he declined to predict.

Later.—The meeting adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the Chicago strikers and offering help if it is wanted. Secretary Donovan said that this was much better than to order a sympathy strike.

DOESN'T MEAN A GENERAL STRIKE. Officers of the K. of L. Explain Sovereign's S. R. Order.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Messrs. J. W. Hayes, general secretary, T. B. McGuire and C. A. French of the executive board of the Knights of Labor arrived here last night on business unconnected with the strike. McGuire said they were here partly for the purpose of working up an interest in the bill recently introduced in the senate by Mr. George of Mississippi which provides for compulsory arbitration.

From statements made by the members of the board the strike appeal of Grand Master Workman Sovereign contemplated a progressive strike and not a universal one. "The press order of Mr. Sovereign," Messrs. Hayes and McGuire said, "applies to Chicago, and was issued by Mr. Sovereign on the application of the local labor unions. It applies to no other place than Chicago. It does not contemplate a general strike, and Mr. Sovereign has not the authority to order such a strike except by the consent of a majority of the executive board of the Knights of Labor. If the labor assemblies in other cities want to go on strike, they can do so by virtue of the appeal of Mr. Sovereign, but the present order has reference merely to Chicago."

JOHN T. WILSON'S CIRCULAR. He Did Not Intend It to Be Printed for General Circulation.

John T. Wilson, grand chief foreman of the Brotherhood of Railway Track Foremen of America, has written a letter to the lodge in Topeka, in which he says that the circular recently published by the general managers of railroads over his signature, advising members of the order to keep out of the A. R. U. was printed without his consent.

In his letter he says: "I want it distinctly understood that I intended that the circular should be received and read by members only and if any of them have been received by railway managers it was without my knowledge or authority."

WOULD NOT HAIL TROOPS. An Engineer and Fireman Desert and Leave the Train Standing.

BENSON, Ariz., July 11.—The twenty-fourth United States infantry, under orders from Washington to proceed from Fort Huachuca to Santa Fe to aid in suppression of the strike, boarded the train of the Guaymas branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at Huachuca station. The engineer and fireman cut

## BREAKS AT LAST.

The Combine Against Funston is Broken.

He Will Be Nominated or the Convention Will

## ADJOURN SINE DIE.

This Seems to be the Prevailing Opinion

Among Many Delegates at the Convention.

The Second district Republican congressional convention in session at Lawrence started out this morning as though it meant business, but it soon drifted back to the old "No choice, no change," which had characterized the announcement of the 1000 ballots taken up to today's session.

The convention held but a short session when it convened at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The first ballot taken—the 881st—resulted as follows: Funston 40, Buchanan 38, Howard 21, Smart 14, Parker 13.

After the 914th ballot the convention adjourned to 8 p. m. and when it reconvened the balloting was continued without change up to the 1000th ballot, when an adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock this morning.

Most of the delegates spent the night in caucusing and the Johnson county delegation was not long in doing something. After it had been in caucus but a short time the delegates announced that they had decided to no longer stick to the anti-Funston compact which they signed.

This action released all the other delegates from the compact and it was expected would result in a nomination on the first or second ballot this morning.

The Buchanan backers were made very mad, when they learned what the Johnson county delegates had agreed to do. There was a great deal of swearing in the Wyandotte county headquarters, and several members of the delegation (three) said right out that they now proposed to vote for Funston.

Buchanan protested, and his supporters protested, but the three delegates declared they would vote for Funston for the nomination, and would then organize an anti-Funston campaign and beat him at the polls.

This occurred at 2 o'clock, and a personal encounter between the two factions of the delegation was narrowly averted by the adjournment of the caucus.

Immediately after breakfast this morning this delegation held another caucus, and remained in their headquarters until a half hour after the time for the convention to convene. Mr. Buchanan got in his work, and the delegation continued to vote solid for him when they went back to the opera house.

In the meantime Buchanan had gone before the delegation from Douglas, Franklin and Johnson counties with a proposition that they defeat Funston by selecting a Wyandotte county man, he being willing that the other counties should name the man.

Douglas county positively refused to be a party to such procedure, but the Johnson and Franklin county delegations showed by their votes when the convention met that they had been seen by Mr. Buchanan.

On the 1003rd ballot the first change came when Franklin county was called; instead of casting her twelve votes for Smart as she had done since the beginning, her twelve votes went to J. K. Cubison of Wyandotte county.

Johnson county followed by changing her eleven votes which had been going to Parker and giving them to Cubison. Wyandotte county was listened for with great interest and it was a great disappointment when her thirty votes were announced for Buchanan as before.

Miami county continued to give two votes to Smart, even after Franklin county had gone to Cubison, and Franklin county after six or seven ballots changed back to Smart.

Johnson also left Cubison and went back to Parker, leaving the votes as it was at the beginning.

The Wyandotte county friends of Cubison were afraid to vote for him, fearing that the other faction would go over to Funston, which would start the A. R. U. county farmer's wheel rolling towards victory.

Mr. Funston still insists that he will be nominated, and it was expected his nomination would be made before noon today, but those who expected it were disappointed.

Up until last night there had been the best of feeling between the delegates, but after the anti-Funston agreement was broken many of the delegates began to show signs of getting mad, and today, while they smiled on the convention floor, they scowled in the lobbies and many threats of revenge were indulged in.

What the convention will do is still problematic except it is well understood that Buchanan never will be nominated. An acceptable dark horse has not yet been found and it looks as though the prediction made yesterday to a STATE JOURNAL reporter by Farmer Funston that he will either be nominated or the convention will adjourn sine die, will be fulfilled.

Later News From Lawrence. LAWRENCE, July 11.—On the 1008th ballot in the Republican congressional convention Franklin and Johnson counties voted for Charles E. Scott and he got 39 votes. This continued till three ballots were taken, and then Franklin, Johnson and some scattering votes went to Smart, giving him 39. On the 1012th ballot Wyandotte county made the first break since the convention began and gave Barnes three votes. He had 24 others from Franklin and Johnson. On the next ballot Barnes lost all but three. The vote was then Funston 38; Buchanan 37;

Parker 11; Smart 19; Howard 18; Barnes 3. The convention then adjourned till 2 p. m.

## BURIED 150 PEOPLE.

Four Fresh Shocks of Earthquake at Constantinople—People Terrified.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Four fresh shocks of earthquake were felt here today.

Many houses have fallen at the Grand Bazaar, the jewelers quarters, occasioning greatest confusion. The merchants fled in terror leaving their valuables behind them. Many shopkeepers and passers by were buried beneath the ruins. It is impossible as yet to give the number of people killed and injured, but it is known in this city many were killed, and in the suburbs over 150 people were buried beneath the debris.

The Regie tobacco factory and other houses were seriously damaged and several persons have been killed in that quarter. The shock was very severe at the Princess island. At Prinkapo the orthodox church and many houses were destroyed. At Alactre 10 people were killed. At Stefano the Catholic church and the monastery fell burying 11 people beneath the ruins.

It is reported that the village of Adabazar has been completely wiped out. In Soyshe and Messa, four persons were killed.

On the island of Halki nearly all the houses were wrecked. A portion of the Ottoman naval college fell, killing six people and wounding several others. At Monastir, the orthodox church and a portion of the seminary fell, killing one of the priests and injuring several others.

On the island of Antigone all the buildings except the monastery were wrecked.

## SEEKING MORE DELAY.

Frederick's Habeas Corpus Application Transferred to U. S. Court.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Assassin Frederick's habeas corpus application was today transferred to the U. S. court. The application for habeas corpus was made to Judge Grosscup. The court said he had so many urgent matters on hand that he could not find time to hear the application. On this suggestion telegrams were sent to Judge Seaman at Milwaukee and to Judge Buva at Madison asking them to sit in court. There are nearly 500 of them, and a reception is being held on the levee. The army will embark for Kansas City this afternoon or early tomorrow.

## HOGAN'S COMMONWEAL.

It Reaches Leavenworth on Flatboats Today 3000 Strong.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 11.—Gen. Hogan's commonwealth army arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning from Aichison on a flatboat. It has 3,000 men and nearly 500 of them, and a reception is being held on the levee. The army will embark for Kansas City this afternoon or early tomorrow.

## MINNESOTA POPULISTS.

Meet in State Convention Today Symptomatic of the Struggle.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—The state Populist convention today nominated S. M. Owen of Minneapolis for governor by acclamation. A long platform was adopted, reaffirming the Omaha platform, denouncing the enforcement of anti-trust laws and the enactment of new anti-trust laws; opposed the centralization of the government, arraigning the Republican party of Minnesota for land frauds, favoring the initiative and referendum and demanding the nationalization of the liquor traffic.

Additional resolutions extending sympathy to organized labor in its present struggle and characterizing the arrest of Debs as unjust and unwarranted, were adopted.

## REAL WAR.

The Japanese Government Dispatches Ten Thousand Troops to Korea.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, July 11.—The government has chartered sixteen steamers belonging to the Yusen-Kaisha company, with the intention of landing ten thousand troops in Korea. Strong reinforcements will also be held in readiness in Japan. Japan has refused to withdraw her troops.

War is regarded as inevitable, and the Japanese government has forbidden the native press to make mention of events happening in Korea.

## Sugar Trust Testimony.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—After some unavoidable delay the complete testimony taken by the senate sugar trust investigating committee has been printed complete together with all the reports made at various stages of the investigation. The testimony covers 622 pages and the index, giving a synopsis of testimony and containing a complete reference to the proceedings, 32 pages.

## Drowned in the Kaw.

LAWRENCE, Kas., July 11.—Fred Olson the 6 year old son of August Olson was drowned in the Kansas river here last night while in swimming. The body was found this morning by fishermen.

## The Y. P. S. C. E.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—The city is resplendent in yellow and white today in honor of the Christian Endeavor convention. Secretary Bear estimates that before the convention is called to order 12,000 people will have arrived to attend.

## Shibley Re-nominated.

CONNEAUT LAKE, Pa., July 11.—The Democratic caucuses of the twenty-sixth district met here and unanimously re-nominated Hon. Joseph C. Shibley for congress.

## Justice Jackson Ill.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Associate Justice Jackson of the United States supreme court is lying ill in his private car here, and very anxious to be moved, but the railroad company refuses to proceed unless furnished troops to guard the train.

## A satisfied customer is a permanent one.

That's why we recommend the Witt's Early Risers. They cure constipation, indigestion and biliousness. J. K. Jones.

## Good work done by the Fouries.

Good work done by the Fouries.